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Established 1887

Trade, are Bill Dead

Approves Cambodia

ON, Dec. 16 (Reuter)—The House Ways and Means committee today approved a bill that would allow the president to suspend trade with Cambodia if it is found to be in violation of the terms of the Paris Peace Accords.

The bill, which was introduced by Rep. Carl Albert (D., Mont.), would require the president to report to Congress within 30 days of any such suspension.

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FOR FRANCO—Spaniards raise their arms in a Fascist salute during a demonstration for the Spanish leader yesterday in Burgos, where Basque nationalists were judged.

It's Dent-Free, But Hard to Park

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Dec. 16 (UPI)—It took seven months of arguing, work and about \$6,000, but Abraham A. Shiepe Jr. has finally persuaded the State of California to register his tank as a passenger vehicle.

He bought the World War II M-20 vehicle at a movie theater auction for \$3,000 and has spent another \$4,000 modernizing it.

After three months of arguing with the Motor Vehicle Department, he was finally given permission to drive it on the streets after putting on mirrors, lights and improving the visibility by putting down the sides of the turret.

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Threatens Session

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Movie Headsets

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By Al Delugach

Verdict Still Not In

FRANCO ACTS TO STIR RIGHT AGAINST BASQUE SEPARATISTS

MADRID, Dec. 16 (UPI)—The Spanish government began whipping up mass enthusiasm today against separatists, including the 16 Basque nationalists guerrillas awaiting the verdict of a Burgos court-martial.

Five officer-judges forming the court-martial in Burgos are deliberating the verdict and sentences which will determine the fate of the defendants and perhaps that of a West German honorary consul, Eugen Behl, kidnapped on Dec. 1 in San Sebastian, Basque sources have said.

Mr. Behl, 59, will suffer the same fate as the defendants. [The West German Embassy in

Madrid said today there was no word on Mr. Behl's whereabouts, Reuters reported.]

[The news agency also reported informed sources saying that the court-martial had already decided to pass down at least two death sentences. Generalissimo Francisco Franco will preside at the regular scheduled cabinet meeting Friday and speculation in Madrid political circles centered on whether he would commute any death penalties with 30-year jail sentences, as he has done for the last seven years.]

The official government news agency Cifra today described a crowd gathering in Burgos as being in "the tens of thousands and representing hundreds of organizations" to hear pro-Franco speeches.

Other groups announced an even larger rally for tomorrow in Madrid. That gathering will be preceded by a memorial service for Juan Antonio Manzanera, the police chief slain in San Sebastian in August, 1968. Six of the Basque defendants face the death penalty in this slaying.

The rally in Burgos was significant not only because the Basques are being court-martialed there but also because Gen. Franco, now 78, was proclaimed chief of state there during the Spanish Civil War in 1936.

The keynote speech was given by Lt. Gen. Garcia Rebull, captain-general of the Sixth Military Region headquartered in Burgos and the man who must approve whatever sentences are ordered for the Basques.

"The glorious national armed forces are and always will be the permanent and strongest guardian of the laws which guarantee our unity, greatness, liberty, peace and prosperity in our beloved Spain and they are prepared, if necessary, to shed their blood and give their lives in the accomplishment of their sacred duty to defend Spain," Gen. Rebull told the crowd.

According to Cifra, Gen. Rebull's remarks were rewarded with "a thunderous ovation."

Despite the special six-month police powers decreed by an emergency cabinet meeting Tuesday night, there were few detentions reported throughout Spain today. The country appeared generally quiet.

In Barcelona, an anti-government manifesto drawn up by about 300 intellectual leaders of the SS-9 program, a year ago, have continued to display small numbers in order to use the weapon as a bargaining chip at SALT just as the U.S. is using the Safeguard ABM.

The Russians are reported to be most interested in halting Safeguard and the size of the SS-9 force is the key limitation proposed by U.S. negotiators.

If the Russians do stop at below 300, some strategists believe this could set the stage for a future agreement since the figure is close to the 250-missile limitation that American negotiators were said to be asking for.

Two N.Y. Policemen Have a Heart, Elderly Couple Still Has a Home

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Two policemen, assigned to present yesterday while a city marshal evicted an elderly couple from their apartment for nonpayment of rent, stopped the eviction and helped to raise the rent money.

Sam Labelko, 65, and his wife, Lid, 80, who moved to the United States from Russia shortly after the turn of the century and had occupied their Lower East Side apartment for 33 years, were being evicted.

They owed the landlord \$155 because the landlord had raised the rent from \$36.80 to \$46.80 a month and they couldn't pay the extra out of Mr. Labelko's pension and Social Security money.

The first thing they did was demand the marshal's identity card, which happened to have expired. They also studied the eviction notice and discovered it identified the tenant as John, not Sam, Labelko. They told the marshal to go back and straighten everything out before he tried to evict the Labelkos.

This gave the patrolmen time to get back to their station house and ask for contributions of \$1 a man. All 53 policemen on duty there chipped in.

Mr. Labelko had enough to make up the difference and pay up the rent, but he said he had never accepted charity in his life and didn't want to start now.

It wasn't charity, the police insisted, it was a Christmas present. So the Labelkos accepted.

"We all felt," said Patrolman Finerman later, "these were elderly people who had worked all their lives without taking handouts, and that they deserved a better break than they were getting."

Poland's Tanks, Copters Crush Riots in Gdansk

6 Are Killed In Protests on Food Prices

By James Feron

WARSAW, Dec. 16 (NYT)—Polish authorities said tonight that order has been restored in Gdansk, the northern port city torn for two days by anti-government rioting and arson.

The government said six persons were killed in the clashes with police and scores injured, many of them seriously. The toll was believed by unofficial sources to be higher.

The rioting, which began with a dockworkers' demonstration against a weekend edict by the government raising food prices, swept out of control on Monday and spread through the city.

According to a government communique issued tonight, "hooligans and adventurers, having nothing in common with the working class," took advantage of the situation and rioted.

They "burned several public buildings," including a floor of the Communist party headquarters, according to several sources, "and looted dozens of shops."

Other sources, reporting eyewitness accounts, said that some tanks were seen in the streets of Gdansk and that at one point helicopters were reported to have dropped tear gas.

A water cannon was reported to have been used against a large group of rioters sitting on a railway tracks in the center of town, an indication both of the extent of the violence and the openness of the challenge.

There were also reports that housewives had been among the first to demonstrate, with one group of nearly 200 shouting anti-government slogans in the vicinity of the Swedish consulate in Gdansk.

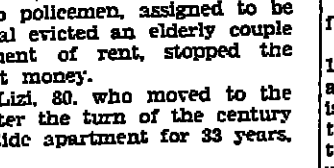
Scenes of violence, the worst in Poland since the Poznan riots of 1956, were shown on Polish television tonight. Viewers throughout the nation saw trucks and streetcars burning, looting and rioting.

Gdansk remained sealed off tonight as police units apparently sought to keep the situation under control and to clean up the damage.

Other Riots

The isolation of the city, the former German city of Danzig, made it impossible to confirm reports by travelers, some of them relayed by diplomats, that minor clashes also had occurred in Sopot and Gdynia, coastal cities adjacent to Gdansk.

Telephone communications with Gdansk have been cut off by Polish authorities since yesterday afternoon, and all flights to the city (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



EXCESS ACTIVITY—Picture transmitted by the Polish photo agency with the caption: Shops being plundered by hooligans during the excesses in Gdansk Tuesday.

Senate Votes Higher Taxes For Italians

ROME, Dec. 16 (UPI)—The passage of a major government tax decree to ease Italy's budget problems went almost unnoticed today in a continuing round of union and student agitation.

The Italian Senate gave final legislative approval last night to Premier Emilio Colombo's decree in which he authorized sweeping tax increases on commodities ranging from gasoline to fur coats.

A similar decree imposed soon after Mr. Colombo took office with his center-left coalition died when it failed to win parliamentary approval within the mandatory 60-day period.

Mr. Colombo changed a few words in the decree and sent it back again. Passage had been delayed in the Chamber of Deputies by the debate on Italy's first modern divorce law.

2 General Strikes

The regional general strikes and a newsmen's strike were staged today, following general strikes in 11 of Italy's 20 regions yesterday. Government white-collar workers and independent railroad workers' unions called off their scheduled strikes, however.

Meanwhile, about 1,000 anarchists in Milan observed the anniversary of the death of Giuseppe Pinelli, who died in a fall from a police headquarters window during questioning about a bombing in which 16 persons died and 90 were injured.

In Terni, a policeman was hospitalized after being punched and kicked by striking woman workers.

Pro-France Rally

One hundred neo-Fascists staged a demonstration in support of the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco outside the Spanish Consulate in Naples yesterday and clashed with police.

Four policemen were injured and four demonstrators were arrested. Fighting over the Burgos trial of 16 Basque nationalists also erupted at the Teramo town council. Leftist councilmen and rightist spectators fought with fists, chairs, bottles and ashtrays until police broke up the battle.

Bloc Offers 5 Years

Britain Asks 8-Year Period To Fully Adapt to the EEC

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16 (WP)—Britain today asked for an eight-year transitional period to adapt fully to Common Market policies if it joined the six-nation body.

On the key issue in the current entry negotiations between Britain and the Common Market—specifically the period of time Britain would get to adapt to the market's financing regulations—Britain has thus requested three more years than the six market members have offered so far.

Making his proposal before the House of Commons, Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's chief negotiator, also said that Britain's contribution to the Common Market should rise gradually to an upper limit of 15 percent of the total after five years. He said that Britain must get a review or safety clause if it looked as though its balance of payments would not stand the strain of adapting to the market's rules.

Importers Penalized

Under Common Market regulations, member nations are to progressively pay in all levies on agricultural imports and duties on industrial imports to the Common Market budget, almost all of which is spent on subsidies to farmers. The system thus penalizes major

importers. Britain is the world's largest food importer. [There will be a debate in both Houses of Parliament before the next ministerial meeting of the Common Market in Brussels Feb. 2, Reuters reported.]

[At his last negotiating ministerial meeting with the Six in Brussels on Dec. 8, Mr. Rippon said Britain was ready to adapt its industry and agriculture to the community in a single five-year period. [But he indicated then that Britain would need an eight-year transition period to adapt to the community's budgetary arrangements.]

The six existing members of the Common Market have yet to agree among themselves or what to give Britain to soften the entry blow. Earlier this week, France's partners indicated that they would be willing to concede to Britain an eight-year transition period, instead of the five years they would ideally like. France, however, predictably stood firm and stuck to five years without any special provisions for a safety clause for Britain in case of economic difficulties.

Whether France eventually yields on this issue or not will be indicated on this issue or not will be indicated.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Israel to Rejoin Peace Talks Early in 1971, Eban Indicates

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Foreign Minister Abba Eban indicated strongly today that the Israeli cabinet will decide to rejoin the Middle East peace search under the auspices of United Nations mediator Gunnar Jarring early in 1971.

Before going into a 45-minute conference with the British foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Mr. Eban expressed his view that the Arab-Israeli peace talks will be in full swing early next year.

In Jerusalem, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and the chief UN truce observer in Israel met today to discuss the 25-day East cease-fire, informed sources said.

It was understood that Gen. Dayan wanted Finland's Maj. Gen. Enso Sillanpaa, as head of the UN truce supervision organization, to go to Cairo "to work out and consolidate a proper extension of the present cease-fire," set to expire Feb. 5.

Gen. Dayan's initiative was reportedly taken as a result of his trip last week to Washington, where he met President Nixon and other top U.S. administration officials. In London, after addressing the Royal Institute of International Affairs on "How Israel Sees the Present Situation in the Middle East," Mr. Eban told a questioner: "My own feeling is that in what

remains of 1970 the Israeli cabinet will want to bring this matter [of rejoining the Jarring peace talks] under review and decision.

Those who follow the turbulent and rather confusing press picture of our [Israeli] political dialogue will, I expect, discern a definite emphasis and desire to overcome obstacles in order to get to the conference table.

Mr. Eban said of the peace prospects: "There is a new 20th-century concept of the open frontier which finds its expression in the European community, where there is free movement of goods and people so that a frontier is a definition of juridical and cultural identity."

Mr. Eban claimed that Israel has imposed no ultimate condition for its return to the Jarring peace mission.

The Israelis until recently have been insisting that resumption of the Jarring mission could take place only when there was some rectification of the military imbalance caused by the installation of Soviet missiles and men in and near the Suez Canal zone of Egypt.

Bahr, Bonn Troubleshooter, Invited to East Berlin Talks

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (NYT).—East Germany announced today that it has invited Egon Bahr, Chancellor Willy Brandt's diplomatic troubleshooter, to come to East Berlin on Dec. 23 for a new round of talks.

In Bonn tonight, informed sources said Mr. Bahr would attend the meeting, Reuters reported. Mr. Bahr, who is secretary of state in the chancellery office, met with his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, on Nov. 27 for talks that reportedly produced no progress on the issues dividing East and West Germany.

The all-German discussions were seen to take on heightened significance because of their linkage with the current four-power talks aimed at improving the situation in and around Berlin. The United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain called a Christmas recess in their talks until Jan. 19 without having achieved a breakthrough in their delicate negotiations, which opened last March.

The East German Communists have let it be known that they wish to conclude a "transit" arrangement with Bonn to cover travel to and from West Berlin, 110 miles inside East Germany. The West Germans in accordance with Western Allied rights in Berlin, have so far declined the offer, saying they must await clearance through a four-power arrangement before going ahead with the settlement of technical problems on the German level.

However, Mr. Brandt, in an interview this week in the West German magazine Der Spiegel, said that Bonn was to seek agreement with the East Germans on general transport problems and other issues.

Mr. Brandt has made ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties he concluded this year dependent on a "satisfactory" Berlin settlement.

More Exiles Get Threats From Prague

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Many Czechoslovak refugees in the United States, Canada and Western Europe, who fled their country after the Soviet-led invasion in August, 1968, are being advised from Prague that they face criminal proceedings for "illegal" presence abroad.

Letters from "legal advisory centers" in Prague also inform them that they must make a "down payment" in foreign currency within five days to assure their "legal defense," or the fees will be collected from the refugees' "nearest relatives" in Czechoslovakia.

The payments range from \$32 to \$44, and are to be credited to the Prague regional lawyers' union at an official Czechoslovak bank. There are estimated to be 6,000 Czechoslovak refugees in the U.S., 12,000 in Canada and 50,000 in other Western countries.

U.S. officials said that even if a relatively small number of the refugees agreed to the "down payments," the money would represent a source of badly needed foreign exchange for the Czechoslovak government.

Czechoslovak citizens here and elsewhere began receiving in October the notifications of action pending against them. On Nov. 13, the Prague evening newspaper Vecerni Praha reported that courts were dealing with "hundreds of cases" of illegal departures and illegal stays abroad.

Some Czech refugees in Switzerland were officially notified by Prague that they would be tried in absentia for illegal flight and would have to pay trial costs, according to an Associated Press dispatch carried on Nov. 10 in the International Herald Tribune. There are about 10,000 Czech refugees in Switzerland.

News agencies reported yesterday that several refugees living in Australia had also received letters of notification.

The letters inform the refugees that under the provisions of Section 109 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code, "You can be tried in absentia and may be sentenced to prison for terms of six months to five years to corrective measures and to confiscation of property."

Those adding other Czechoslovak citizens to leave the country without permission are subject to prison terms of from three to 10 years. A virtual ban on foreign travel was imposed early in 1969.

In most cases, the property of refugees, including apartments and vehicles, has already been confiscated through administrative procedures.

3 Nations Sign Pact On N. Pacific Whaling
TOKYO, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union signed an agreement here today on North Pacific whaling for the coming season, the Japanese Foreign Ministry announced.

Under the agreement the three countries will be allowed to catch a total of 1,308 fin whales and 4,710 sei whales during the season.

The quota allotted to Japan consists of 588 fin whales and 3,132 sei whales, to the United States 40 fin whales and 41 sei whales, and to the Soviet Union 700 fin whales and 1,271 sei whales.

Russians Say Venus Probe Was a Success

MOSCOW, Dec. 16 (AP).—Soviet scientists said today their Venus-7 space probe "successfully completed" its four-month voyage, but they indicated that the craft had failed to make a soft landing.

The Soviet space agency, Tass, reported on the unmanned mission. During a 35-minute radio transmission as the craft fell into the Venusian atmosphere, Tass said, "it poured out a continuous stream of new information to the space center." No details on the "new information" were released.

Previous Soviet Venus probes have relayed information for up to minutes as they descended. Venus-7 apparently was destroyed by the atmosphere's extreme pressure and temperature, as the previous craft were.

All four Soviet Venus probes failed to touch the planet's surface in operating condition.

The earlier Soviet Venus mission measured the planet's temperature at about 500 degrees centigrade (918 degrees Fahrenheit) and its atmospheric pressure at more than 100 times that on earth.

As usual in the Soviet space program, today's official report did not admit that any aspect of the mission had failed.

Tass said, "Invaluable data" relayed by the instrument-packed capsule will be "thoroughly analyzed, summed up and processed."

In another space feat, the Russians today launched an unmanned Sputnik-37 into earth orbit, the official news agency Tass said.

Negro to Direct Virginia Draft; First in Nation
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (WP).—Ernest D. Fears, athletic director of Norfolk State College, has been chosen to direct Virginia's Selective Service System, becoming the nation's first Negro to head a state draft program. Mr. Fears, 38, is a former military policeman.

Officials of the National Selective Service System, commenting on the appointment, said: "We are very pleased."

They said the choice of Mr. Fears conforms with a national effort by Curtis W. Tamm, the nation's Selective Service director since last April, to find state draft chiefs who are younger and more experienced with young people than those named in the past, and to find them, when possible, from outside the professional military.

But they credited Mr. Fears' selection entirely to Gov. Linwood Holton, who vowed in his inaugural address last January to make Virginia a model of race relations. Mr. Fears will succeed Navy Capt. Charles L. Kessler, 68.

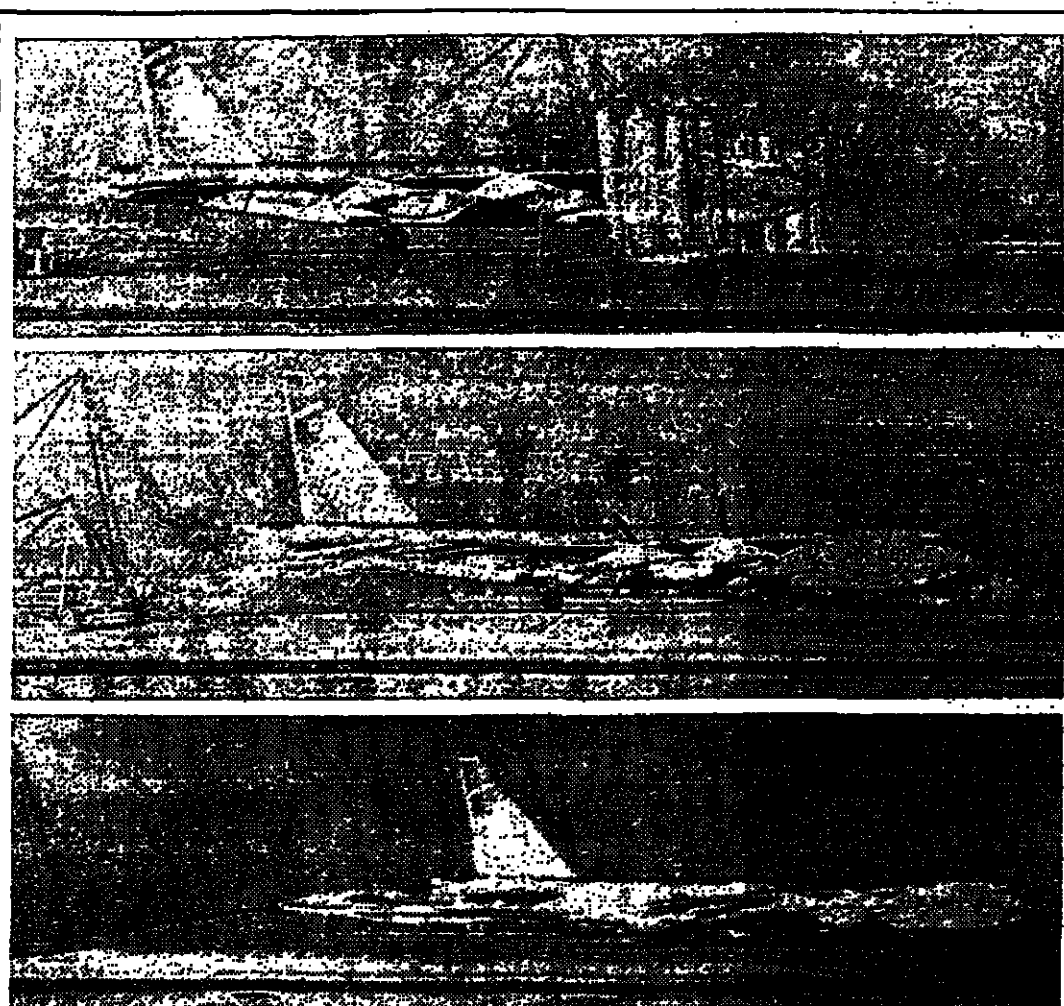
U.S. Returns 48,000 Acres To Taos Indians

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Declaring that the United States finally was correcting a half-century of injustice, President Nixon signed a bill yesterday restoring to the Taos Pueblo Indians of New Mexico their sacred Blue Lake lands.

Mr. Nixon said that when the United States seized the 48,000 acres surrounding Blue Lake in 1906, without compensation, to create the Carson National Forest, "an injustice was done and after all these years Congress has returned the land to whom it belongs."

The President signed the bill in the White House before an audience that included a delegation of Taos Indians in tribal dress.

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HOLD THAT TIGER—An Air Force B-52 bomber roars at 130 miles an hour into an emergency runway arrester during a test at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. The device, built by the All-American Engineering Co., brought the plane to a halt in 1,200 feet. Made of nylon, the plane net is in the final phase of testing before being set up at the end of military runways to prevent aircraft from shooting beyond strips.

Britain Seeks 8-Year Period

(Continued from Page 1)
tive of the force of the real political will within the French government for Common Market enlargement, something which has been blocked twice before by Paris.

Mr. Rippon has already made it clear that one of the main reasons for the request for a safety clause is the need to appease a public and a Parliament increasingly wary of the possible effects of the shock of Common Market entry on the British economy.

The one proposal put forward today by Mr. Rippon, which is likely to be rejected outright by the Common Market, is the low level—only 15 percent after five years—of Britain's contribution to the common budget. This would be lower than Britain's projected gross national product as a percentage of the total in an enlarged market and the six, themselves, are considering something on the order of 20 percent.

While Mr. Rippon was speaking in the House of Commons, the British government sent the Common Market a confidential five-page document explaining its latest proposals.

It argues that by paying 20 percent of the total budgetary outlay, Britain would be contributing proportionally much more than West Germany, the market's richest member.

The document describes Britain's proposals as a "reasonable point on which to conclude (the negotiations)."

This is certainly not likely to be the view of the six existing members of the European community. It is clear that over the months to come, the entry talks are going to be centered on discussions of how much is to be lost and how much to be gained—in terms of dollars and cents—a far cry from the political significance of the whole enterprise.

U.S. Trade Bill Called Dead
(Continued from Page 1)
mental foreign aid package that also programs more money for Israel, South Korea and other aid programs.

Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, and Sen. J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, prolonged debate on the measure for nine hours yesterday, maintaining that the aid to Cambodia raised the possibility of another Vietnam.

Next on the Senate's schedule was a possible filibuster in which some senators hoped to block the administration proposal for \$210 million more in U.S. funds to aid private development of a super-sea transport plane. The House, as expected, approved the \$210-million grant yesterday.

In other Capitol Hill action: The House Rules Committee yesterday cleared Mr. Nixon's \$1.5-billion school desegregation bill, setting the stage for possible House passage later in the week.

A favorable House vote, which is thought probable, would pave the way for a pre-adjudgment face-off in the Senate over the measure, the one major new form of federal aid to education that Mr. Nixon has proposed.

Senate-House conference negotiators, bucking White House and auto-industry pressures, agreed today on legislation requiring Detroit to produce virtually pollution-free cars by 1973. The agreement was reached after nearly two months of wrangling.

Tanks, Copters Crush Riots In Polish Seaport of Gdansk

(Continued from Page 1)
have been suspended because of "bad weather." Rail traffic into the riot-torn city has been suspended.

This correspondent drove to within 50 miles of Gdansk this afternoon but was stopped at Pasiek by a courteous, though adamant, police patrol. "Gdansk is closed. You will have to go back to Warsaw," one of the officers said.

How long will it be closed? "You can try again tomorrow," he said. Was there any place nearby to spend the night? "You must return to Warsaw. We have called to say you will be returning past the checkpoints," was the reply.

Long convoys of empty police buses and trucks rumbled by the roadblock into Gdansk. There was no military traffic of any significance on the road, however, and cities and villages along the 200-mile route from the capital seemed normal.

First reports of the rioting, which may have wide political repercussions here, were said to have come from wireless operators on West German ships in Gdansk harbor reporting to their home office.

Gdansk television was cut off from the national grid to allow local Communist party officials to broadcast appeals.

Rumors of the fighting reached Warsaw Monday night. There have been additional reports since of rioting and unrest in other Polish cities, although none severe enough to lead to clashes.

Polish authorities apparently had expected trouble last weekend after announcing nationwide price increases for meat and many other consumer products. They were part of a major readjustment of retail prices intended to ease shortages and to redirect buying habits.

While the price increases were coupled with reductions in the cost of some commodities, Polish shoppers remained preoccupied only with the rises.

The extent and severity of the food-price rises caught most Poles by surprise. In Gdansk they apparently triggered deeper resentment over the loss of some worker benefits being replaced by new incentives in a recently introduced reform program.

Gdansk's violence recalled the 1968 Poznan riots, when 53 persons died and 300 were wounded in clashes with police. The Poznan riots also were attributed to "hooligans and adventurers."

They followed a long period of "hooligan attacks" on the militia (police), the announcer reported. "Rioters have been committed on police and innocent civilians. In a blind rage, public buildings were set on fire and demolished. Cars, trucks, stores and kiosks were destroyed. The losses can be estimated in many millions of zlotys."

"Working people of Gdansk! Do not let yourselves be incited by provocateurs and irresponsible leaders. In Gdansk, where after terrible wartime devastation it was necessary to rebuild everything from the ground, every destroyed house or shop is an all the more painful loss."

Poles to Broaden Policy on Letting Germans Leave

MUNICH, Dec. 16 (AP).—Polish authorities have agreed to broaden their emigration policy to consider those ethnic Germans who want to leave but do not have relatives in the West, the West German Red Cross said today.

Until now, only those ethnic Germans joining relatives in West Germany could leave, a Red Cross spokesman said.

He said the new policy was agreed on during negotiations between the Polish and German Red Cross in Warsaw. The talks arose from the Bonn-Warsaw treaty that fixed the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western boundary.

West German negotiators got a Polish understanding that steps would be taken to solve the problem of Germans remaining in the 40,000 square miles of former German Reich now incorporated into Poland.

Bonn officials have estimated there are more than a million ethnic Germans who want to leave. Poland considers them Poles and numbers them in the tens of thousands.

Witness Says Order Was to Raze My Lai

Describes Assault On Nearby Village

PORT HENNING, Ga., Dec. 16 (AP).—A 26-year-old former private testified at the court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. today that he saw the nude bodies of ten women in an unmarked village north of My Lai where Lt. Calley is accused of murdering 102 unarmed men, women and children.

"Was there any indication of how they might have died?" Leonard Gonzales of Richmond, Calif., was asked.

"Yes sir," he answered. "What was that indication?" "It was a gas canister round of an M-16 grenade launcher."

Mr. Gonzales, who was not in Lt. Calley's platoon, said that he and several others went to a cluster of houses just north of My Lai after receiving a briefing the day before by the company commander, Capt. Ernest Medina.

Nature of Mission
Like other defense witnesses, Mr. Gonzales said that his impression of the mission was:

"To clean out the whole village. To wipe out anything we saw; to kill everything that moved."

He drew his platoon's route, indicating My Lai 4 and going to the north, on a map. He said that he thought the area was My Lai 5, a group of houses not far to the east.

"Did you see any bodies that had been shot?" defense attorney Richard Kay asked the witness.

"I saw 35 bodies," he said. "Did you see some other bodies?" Mr. Gonzales pointed to the area to the north and said that he saw ten bodies, all of women.

Sentence Reduced
FITCHBURGH, Dec. 16 (AP).—A Marine, Pvt. Michael Schwartz, convicted of premeditated murder in the deaths of 12 Vietnamese civilians, has had his sentence reduced from life to a dishonorable discharge and a year at hard labor, his attorney announced yesterday.

Attorney James R. McLaughlin said that he was not satisfied with the reduced sentence and that he would continue to press for "full exoneration."

The Price Rises
VIENNA, Dec. 16.—Food prices were raised from 15 to 35 percent, which in itself was enough to cause widespread anger just when the population was trying desperately to scrape together a bit of extra provisions for the coming Christmas holiday.

The government also announced a big increase in the prices of coal and of clothing just as Poland's deep-freeze winter was casting its heaviest pall on the country.

The government announced that it had mobilized the nation's transportation authorities and wholesale enterprises to assure that "sufficient supplies" of food would reach the stores when they open tomorrow morning.

Anti-Hoarding Appeal
An urgent appeal against hoarding was broadcast over national and local radio stations. This only tended to confirm that, despite the shortages and higher prices, the population had begun a run on the stores.

It was apparently when the stocks of food and other necessities in Gdansk were exhausted by mid-morning Monday that the rioting broke out.

A Polish broadcaster in Gdansk gave a graphic eyewitness account of the violence—sailed heavily by the official line that it was caused only by "hooligans" and that ordinary workers could be heard "grinding their teeth in anger" over the outbreak.

"Rioters attacked the militia (police), the announcer reported. "Rioters have been committed on police and innocent civilians. In a blind rage, public buildings were set on fire and demolished. Cars, trucks, stores and kiosks were destroyed. The losses can be estimated in many millions of zlotys."

Viet Cong Mark Anniversary With Bomb Attacks in Saigon

SAIGON, Dec. 16 (AP).—American soldiers were the targets of two bomb attacks here today in the worst wave of terrorism this year.

The Viet Cong have called for stepped-up attacks against U.S. installations over the next few days to mark three historic Communist anniversaries, including the tenth anniversary Sunday of the founding of the Viet Cong.

Bombs or grenades have hit in or near three U.S. military billets in the past two nights.

In one of today's attacks, a terrorist threw a hand grenade at a drink stand outside a U.S. Navy Seabee (construction battalion) billet, killing three Vietnamese and wounding 15 Americans and 15 Vietnamese. The attacker escaped.

Three hours later a bomb exploded in the lobby of Thuan Hall, a U.S. officers' billet in the same area. An American duty officer apparently was killed, a Vietnamese desk clerk wounded and at least two Americans buried under debris.

Lobby Caves In
The entire lobby caved in, and all the lights in the building were blown out.

Both billets were near Tan Son Nhut air base in the northwestern section of Saigon, where many American military compounds are located.

Reports reaching Saigon said 26 Vietnamese were killed and 90 wounded by two explosions Monday night that ripped through a crowd of 500 people in a Mekong delta village 44 miles southwest of Saigon. Earlier reports had put the casualty toll at 17 killed and 87 wounded.

Only small clashes were reported throughout South Vietnam during the past 24 hours.

Cambodian Fighting
In Cambodia, 2,500 South Vietnamese paratroopers drove deep into Cambodia in an effort to hold a North Vietnamese stronghold on the country's northern front.

"The aim of the operation is to relieve the pressure on the Cambodian provincial capital of Kompong Cham," South Vietnamese military headquarters said.

Kompong Cham, Cambodia's third-largest city, has been under siege for several months. It lies along Route 7 on the western bank of the Mekong river, 47 miles northeast of Phnom Penh and 120 miles northwest of Saigon.

A communiqué said the paratroopers met little resistance in the initial stages.

Air Casualties
The U.S. command said two observation helicopters were lost yesterday to enemy ground fire, one a mile south of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and the other 38 miles east-northeast of Saigon. April 6, 1967, and who released on Aug. 4, 1968.

Searchers Fail
RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 16 (AP).—A major operation to find the kidnappers of U.S. Ambassador Charles H. Smith was called off as a security services spokesman indicated that the mounted after report kidnappers' hideout found in the Alto da Serra was apparently false.

Helicopters, police and army and navy personnel in the search, said that homes in the searched with no success.

Communist Demands
The official statement, circulated this morning shortly after midnight by the Hanoi news agency, reaffirmed Soviet support for Vietnamese Communist demands that U.S. troops withdraw totally and unconditionally from Vietnam. It continued:

"The Soviet government will draw appropriate conclusions from the new provocations and threats to expand aggression against the fraternal socialist state—the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam."

"It should be clear that a continuation of provocations against North Vietnam, attempts to carry out new military threats against the peoples of Indochina will lead to an even greater complication of the situation in Southeast Asia and the Far East."

Uganda Lifts Curbs
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Uruguayan government has lifted a ban on leftist political parties and restored the right of free assembly in the country.

WEATHER

	°F	°C
ALBANY	0	-18
ALBUQUERQUE	5	-23
ANCHORAGE	5	-23
ASHEVILLE	10	-12
AUSTIN	10	-12
BALTIMORE	30	-1
BIRMINGHAM	30	-1
BOSTON	20	-6
BUFFALO	20	-6
CHICAGO	20	-6
CINCINNATI	20	-6
CLEVELAND	20	-6
DALLAS	20	-6
DENVER	20	-6
DETROIT	20	-6
EL PASO	20	-6
HONOLULU	20	-6
KANSAS CITY	20	-6
LAS VEGAS	20	-6
LOS ANGELES	20	-6
MEMPHIS	20	-6
MILWAUKEE	20	-6
MINNEAPOLIS	20	-6
MOBILE	20	-6
MONTREAL	20	-6
MURKIN	20	-6
NASHVILLE	20	-6
NEW YORK	20	-6
NEWARK	20	-6
PHILADELPHIA	20	-6
PITTSBURGH	20	-6
PORTLAND	20	-6
RICHMOND	20	-6
SAN ANTONIO	20	-6
SAN FRANCISCO	20	-6
SAN JOSE	20	-6
SEATTLE	20	-6
SPOKANE	20	-6
ST. LOUIS	20	-6
TAMPA	20	-6
TEXAS CITY	20	-6
WASH. DC.	20	-6
WICHITA	20	-6
WILMINGTON	20	-6
YAKIMA	20	-6

Obituaries

Edoardo Weiss, Introduced Psychoanalysis in Italy, 81

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (NYT)—Dr. Edoardo Weiss, 81, who introduced psychoanalysis in Italy and had practiced here since 1941, died Monday.

Dr. Weiss, a native of Trieste, studied medicine at the University of Vienna. Before receiving his M.D. in 1914, he had undergone his training analysis with Dr. Paul Federn and had become a member of the Vienna Psychoanalytical Society.

In World War I he served as a physician in the Austrian Army. In 1918 he became head of the male section of the Psychiatric Hospital in Trieste, which after the war became part of Italy.

While practicing psychiatry there he wrote "Elementi di psicoanalisi," which appeared in 1931 with an introduction by Freud.

Founded Italian Society. In that year Dr. Weiss moved to Rome and founded the Italian Psychoanalytical Society. His "Agoraphobia" was published in 1936.

In 1939 Dr. Weiss came to the United States, where he worked first as a psychoanalyst at the Menninger Institute in Topeka, Kan. He joined the staff of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis in 1941, and also engaged in private practice.

He lectured at psychiatric hospitals and universities and was a visiting professor in the psychiatry department at Marquette University from 1951 to 1961.

His more recent publications include "Principles of Psychodynamics" (1960), "The Structure and Dynamics of the Human Mind" (1960) and "Agoraphobia in the Light of Ego Psychology" (1964).

He continued active in the practice until his final illness.

Clarence W. Mendell, NEW HAVEN, Dec. 16 (NYT)—Mr. Clarence W. Mendell, 87, a Latin scholar and former dean of Yale College, died Monday.

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5 kms. from Golf course of St.-Nom-la-Brette, striking ultra-modern Villa, 6,000 sq.m., 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, servants' flat. Fully equipped, easy upkeep. 35 minutes from the center of Paris.

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Israelis Claim Arab Slain in Lebanon Clash

In Gaza, Truck Driver Is Killed in Ambush



William H. Browne

W.H. Browne Dies; Wealthy Hermit Donated Property

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 16 (AP)—An 80-year-old hermit who gave away a million dollars' worth of land for the world to enjoy will be buried today in the wildlife preserve where he lived and died alone.

William H. Browne 3d, known as Mr. Willie to the neighbors who took him his groceries, was found dead Monday. He was sitting in his favorite rocking chair, a book in his lap.

When Mr. Browne was young, his father gave him nearly 400 acres of wilderness along the south bank of the St. Johns River near here and told him, "Don't let the hunters in here." Mr. Browne never did.

Mr. Browne and his brother built a house. They heated it with a wood stove, read magazines and books by the light of kerosene lanterns, grew fresh vegetables in a backyard garden and watched over the small animals and birds they loved.

But after Mr. Browne's brother died in 1953, the bachelor gave away a few hundred acres to young couples as homesteads and donated several more to the Campfire Girls. Last year, he donated the remaining 361 acres to the Nature Conservancy, a non-profit organization, on condition the land remain in its wild state and that he live there until his death.

Japanese Miners Killed SAPPORO, Japan, Dec. 16 (AP)—Fifteen mine workers died yesterday in a gas explosion in a coal mine near Sapporo, Hokkaido Island, mine officials said. Four miners are still missing; 12 others were injured.

TEL AVIV, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Israeli troops killed an Arab guerrilla in a clash on the Lebanese frontier today, Israeli military spokesmen said.

In Beirut, Lebanese military spokesmen said an Israeli patrol blew up four empty houses in a south Lebanon village in an apparent reprisal for an earlier Arab guerrilla attack close to the border. The Lebanese spokesman said the patrol crossed one mile into Lebanese territory and destroyed the vacant houses in the Lebanese village of Baida. There were no casualties, the spokesman said.

In Tel Aviv, the spokesman said the Arab guerrilla died when a squad of infiltrators from Lebanon opened fire on an Israeli patrol near the frontier settlement of Zarit about 8:30 a.m.

Flee to Lebanon

The Israelis returned fire, cut down one guerrilla and the rest fled back into Lebanon, he said. There were no Israeli casualties.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, an Arab guerrilla machine-gunner ambushed and bludgeoned to death an Israeli civilian truck driver, an Israeli military spokesman said.

The spokesman said the incident happened about 6 p.m. yesterday on the outskirts of Gaza Town. The truck was returning to Israeli territory from an Israeli-owned citrus packing plant in the strip.

As Israeli investigators reconstructed the incident from evidence on the spot, machine-gun bullets found in the rear tires sent the truck careening off the road. The driver was wounded but nevertheless leaped clear before the truck overturned.

As the wounded Israeli tried to escape into nearby fields, the guerrillas overtook him and bludgeoned him to death with head blows, the spokesman said.

Addressing an extraordinary session of the Knesset (parliament), Mr. Allon said, "We will not even be surprised if some of the accused 'confess' to the crime they did not commit, in accordance with the best traditions of the Stalin era."

There has been no official confirmation from Moscow of reports that the Leningrad trial has begun. Unofficial reports yesterday said the 11 men were charged under Article 64 of the Criminal Code, dealing with treason, which includes flight abroad. The maximum penalty is death.

Mr. Allon said ten or 11 so-called Soviet conspirators are on trial and seven of them have unmistakably Jewish names.

The deputy premier said the total number of Jews arrested since last June has reached 35. The pretext for the arrests, he said, was the alleged attempt to hijack an aircraft to escape from the Soviet union and come to Israel.

Mr. Allon urged enlightened circles in the world, including Communist supporters, to mobilize public opinion to protest to the Soviet authorities against "the Soviet policy of discrimination against Jews."

Strong security measures were in effect when the Jordanian monarch arrived from Paris near the end of a tour of Western capitals aimed at winning support for the Arab cause in the Middle East.

TEL AVIV, Dec. 16 (UPI)—Israeli soldiers shot and wounded two young Arabs who earlier blew up part of a local labor exchange office on Medina Square, in Gaza town yesterday, military sources said.

They said the explosion destroyed most of the one-story building. The sources said the Arabs were shot trying to flee from the scene of the explosion. They ignored a challenge to stop, they said.

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NATURAL IMPRESSIONISM—The uncertain shifting from light to dark, the broken lines and intimate atmosphere of the scene above come straight out of an impressionist painting. But when put together, they make up a street in Sydney, Australia, during the recent 36-hour torrential rains and photographed through a wet window.

Knesset Meets to Protest Trial Of Jews as Hijackers in Russia

JERUSALEM, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—The Israeli parliament met here today in solemn session to protest against the trial in Leningrad of 11 people, mostly Jews, on charges of trying to seize a Soviet airliner to Helsinki.

Deputy Premier Yigal Allon told a packed house that the proceedings, which opened yesterday, are "a show trial staged and directed by the Soviet secret services."

Addressing an extraordinary session of the Knesset (parliament), Mr. Allon said, "We will not even be surprised if some of the accused 'confess' to the crime they did not commit, in accordance with the best traditions of the Stalin era."

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Ben-Gurion Issues Denial Of 'Memoir'

Book 'Never Written By Me,' He Asserts

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT)—Ben-Gurion, which bears the name of David Ben-Gurion and is to recount his "life in his words," has been discovered 80-year-old former premier.

"The book was never written by me, nor was I informed that it was going to be written," Mr. Ben-Gurion asserted in a letter to New York Times dated Dec. 16.

This was disputed yesterday by the World Publishing Co., publisher of the 216-page volume. Peter, director of the firm's publishing division, said the book was purchased already, bound and "labeled in Covenant Corp." in Geneva, Switzerland. The British firm is in London, he said, and is not the agent, he said.

"The question of authentic raised through the Israeli state here this fall," Mr. Ben-Gurion said in a letter to New York Times dated Dec. 16.

"We inquired from Mr. Ben-Gurion and were told that he had released this information to the press, and that the book was the matter until now.

Mr. Ben-Gurion conceded that he had done no editing on the book, but he was in direct with Mr. Ben-Gurion.

Both the cover of the book and the title page avoid the word "Memoirs." The title page reads "The Life of David Ben-Gurion." The cover bears the name of Mr. Ben-Gurion's son, Yoram Ben-Gurion.

The introduction, signed Yoram Ben-Gurion, says, "The text of the book is based on a series of interviews with Mr. Ben-Gurion. The book is a work of fiction, not a memoir." The introduction also says, "The book is a work of fiction, not a memoir."

According to word from yesterday, the book publisher said "Memoirs" was issued in a couple of months ago. The title of "Reflections" publisher was a subsidiary British Printing Corp.

The title "Memoirs" was for the American public world editors, according to Yoram Ben-Gurion, who said that the book was "cleared with the abroad."

Mr. Ben-Gurion, in his 1960 book "The Life of David Ben-Gurion," explained the title of the book in these words: "A gentleman from Germany, the name of Melville, told me that he wanted a book of about six hours. He said a word about publishing in my name. When I saw papers that a book by I published in America, I did not leave it until I received a letter."

In that book are many which I said and told to Melville Clark, but more which I invented."

Efforts yesterday to read Mr. Clark or Covenant Co. were unsuccessful. Meanwhile, at Mr. Ben-Gurion's home in Tel Aviv, an aide said the whole point of the form was to "clear" the book with the world book seemed to under "real memoirs," on which he was working.

Among the recommendations of the committee is that neutral nations be appointed as protecting powers to supervise the safeguarding of human rights of Arabs under Israeli occupation and that Israel abandon practices of collective punishment, curfews, ill-treatment of prisoners and permit return of deported and expelled Arabs to their homes.

Another recommendation is that Israel rescind all measures taken which have altered the pre-occupation status of Arab Jerusalem.

Other Measures

In other actions yesterday the General Assembly:

• Decided unanimously to endorse proposals aimed at solving the financial difficulties of a UN body looking after Palestinian refugees in the Middle East.

• Adopted unanimously a resolution setting out guidelines for assistance in natural disasters and suggesting the setting up of a permanent office in the UN Secretariat to act as a focus for help in disasters, epidemics, famines and similar situations.

• Supported international action to fight drug addiction, including a UN fund for drug-abuse control made up of voluntary contributions.

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هنا من الأصل

For Different Last-Minute Gifts

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Christmas shopping can be a nerve-wracking experience, especially for late shoppers. It can also be too expensive, because, in the last-minute rush, people lose their heads and all sense of proportion about what a Christmas gift is: nothing but a nice thought.

One way to save physical and financial strain is to strike out deliberately for the unusual and make Christmas shopping a matter of taste and thought instead of a buy-anything race. If worst comes to worst, a telegram with a bunch of flowers will do.

Following in the footsteps of American museums, the Louvre has added an unusually interesting Christmas gift section by the postcard and souvenir stands. For children who are old enough to begin appreciating museums, the Louvre offers jigsaw puzzles which are reproductions of famous paintings from Madrid's Prado museum. This American import costs 13.50 francs (\$2.43). Art books, with a special young-customer twist, such as "Picasso, les Enfants et les Tiroirs de Vallauris" (Picasso, Children and Vallauris), are handsomely illustrated and cost 60 francs (\$10.80).

Antique Copies

But the Louvre's *pièce de résistance* this year is a new line of antique jewelry copies—such as Greek or Egyptian rings for 100 and 120 francs (\$18 and \$21.60), silver or gilt bronze pendants, engraved with Roman chariot wheels for 80 francs (\$14.40), or key rings copied after Egyptian seals for 140 francs (\$25.20). The best number is a Gallo-Roman necklace, just a stiff, twisted piece of gilded bronze which is the granddaddy of today's popular choker at 120 francs (\$21.60). Since at Christmas the wrapping often makes the gift, try

the Louvre's suggestion: paper made from Turgot's map of Paris.

For relaxed shopping, another good place to visit is Sona, the Indian shop at 200 Rue Saint-Honore. Sona has a sensuous, Oriental feeling of luxury, a wide selection of gifts which start at 5 francs (90 cents), for a stick of incense and other low prices which are explained by the fact that the shop is sponsored by the Indian government to promote the country's crafts.

The last thing one expects to find here are Christmas tree ornaments, but there is a large Christmas colony in southern India. A nice change from the traditional, ordinary multi-colored balls and tinsel, the Indian decorations include peacock-studded birds, single bells, gold-beaded cages, crystal flutes and lacquered or cut-glass fish that hover like mobiles. The ornaments vary in price from 3 to 12 francs (54 cents to \$2.16) and can be topped by a very Indian Christmas star, hot pink and all of 14 francs (\$2.52).

But this shop, a favorite of surrealist painter Leonor Fini and dancer Maurice Béjart, is chock full of gift possibilities which sing with fantastic colors and have that unique, touching, handmade quality. Starting from the top floor down, there's a wonderful stock of sari silks available, for the first time, by the yard at 128 francs (\$24.84) a yard, but those silks, delicately powdered with gold or silver specks, are so rich looking they need a minimum of seams. Followers of Krishna's life could be a bright note in a child's room and cost 25 francs (\$4.50). Lacquered orange straw boxes pasted all over with tiny cut mirrors are also bargains, ranging from 16 to 45 francs (\$2.88 to \$8.10). Stuffed with chocolate or wax and chestnuts, they easily equal the most expensive gifts of candy.

Huge, tie-dyed shawls, which could be made into evening skirts, cost a modest 80 francs (\$14.40) and would go well with embroidered slippers, which are 30 francs (\$5.40).

There are knickknacks galore, including perfectly useless but popular pillboxes, which at Sona are better than most because they are topped by semiprecious stones, agate or jade, and are diminutive in price as well as size at 22 to 35 francs (\$2.96 to \$5.84).

Finally, Sona has a large collection of folk dolls so prettily naive that it makes one wish one were a child again. There's the whole Indian social spectrum, singers, dancers, farmers, soldiers and even a dear little peasant woman, a baby on her breast.

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American Center for Youth in Belgium

By Z. Shore

S.—With massive ice from the American community, sup-official circles, and from the kids an American-in-Youth Center has Brussels.

a rambling group on the fringes of center already has paid director and s, aged 13 to 19, recent of them non-Membership is go as high as 800.

out was originally American young-the children of asfered here, who own special, cul-the form of ion-ism and restricted edom. ("You get taeing every week- 16-year-old, who e up a family trip order to attend a ight dance at the

ally decided, how- the center to of all nationalities. mbership costs \$20 child in a family, b additional one, so a reduced rate s who live far s.

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comparable teen cen- pe at U.S. Army ne in Brussels is private enterprise. i an area with a tration of diplo- matic personnel a share of official John S.D. Eisen- can ambassador to med the center's campaign with a l days ago. Mrs. loggers, wife of the State, on a visit . A few days be- arid M. Kennedy, Secretary of the d dropped in. er, enigmatically

named "Socrates' Cup" by the youngsters, incorporates an abandoned movie theater and child care center, circling a large inner courtyard. The property is spacious but run-down. ("A disaster area," said a despairing parent two months ago.) New heating, plumbing and wiring are being installed, plus a kitchen, a snack bar, a library, a basketball court, billiards, pool and ping-pong tables, and a juke box. The main social hall has a small stage, and the game room, with a brick fireplace, is being redesigned as a conversation pit with low, built-in seating.

The daily crew of workmen is supplemented on the week-ends by the teen-agers, who help clean, paint, strip walls, and cart away rubbish.

"I think my biggest problem," says director Philip Thompson, "is expecting too much of these kids. At 16 or 18, they're really big—they do beautiful, exciting things—but suddenly, when you're talking to them, they're not 21 or 24."

Being 27 himself, married, and the father of a two-year-old son, Mr. Thompson hopes he can bridge the center's generation gap.

Smoking is allowed on the premises, but not drinking, this was the compromise of the 20-member youth council and the board of directors, which includes two student representatives and clergymen from local American churches. "And the kids don't want, dope brought in," said Mr. Thompson, "but anyone on a bad trip can find help here. It's for that person that a youth center is needed."

Annual Budget

Parents are never called on to chaperon evening events; the Thompsons and other young adults do this. Besides dances every Saturday night to five and recorded music, there are movies on Friday night, professional football films on Wednesday night, junior and senior "youth raps" (informal discussion groups) on Sundays

and Mondays, and drama workshops throughout the week.

The center's annual budget is set at about \$45,000 and it is hoped that most of this will come from dues and fund-raising activities. Preliminary expenditures on equipment will run from \$50,000 to nearly double that, "depending on donations and our willingness to compromise," explained a board member. Chevron Oil has handed over a check for \$3,000 and Esso and ITT have given \$5,000 each. Altogether there are about 1,000 firms in Belgium with American interests. After these are canvassed, Belgian companies will be contacted.

Some of the most valuable donations never end up in the bank account: Building materials from construction companies, legal assistance from a

law office, free accounting service, and a slick fund-raising brochure designed by an advertising firm.

A few activities are under way to encourage cultural integration. An art historian is giving a series of talks on Belgium, and taking a group to visit the famous Toone Puppets, preceded by a typical Belgian meal. At Socrates' Cup, however, the bill of fare will continue to be hamburgers and malted milks.

"They want the center to have an American character," explained Mr. Thompson. "They want it to be a piece of America that they can show off to other nationalities." He rubbed his Zapata moustache thoughtfully. "I guess the only non-American thing at the center is our table soccer game."

Dining Out in Paris: Specializing in Seafood

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Although seafood is very pleasant in the summer because most of it is at light, it is still generally speaking better in the winter.

Refrigeration still has not entirely solved the problem of conservation. And of course many shellfish are not at their best in the warm months. Oysters, for instance, are not as succulent as in winter and in the summer they may have an unpleasant milky substance inside their shells.

Thus, with the cold weather upon us, this is the best time of year to try a seafood restaurant such as Mommoton in Neuilly on the outskirts of Paris.

Today, this restaurant is a far cry from the modest establishment founded in 1914 by Mr. Mommoton Pere. Pierre Mommoton took over from his father just after World War II. He re-decorated the restaurant and, soon, all sorts of famous people began dropping in. In line with this, Mr. Mommoton, who has

an impressive collection of wine and food diplomas, created his own private order of the Companions of the Periwinkle.

Free Periwinkles

There are now more than 3,000 members but only about 200 clients a year are added to the list. Still all customers get free periwinkles while they wait for their food, and Mr. Mommoton estimates that this comes to 3 1/2 tons of these little sea snails a year.

Alas, the rest of the menu does not come so cheaply, but you do get your money's worth in quality. The various oysters,

clams, mussels, sea urchins and the like are delicious, fresh or cooked.

Among the latter are steamed mussels *mariniere* (with shallots and white wine), baked stuffed mussels and clams, and scallops *provencale* (sauteed in butter with garlic and parsley).

The numerous fish preparations are, on the whole, rather simple but extraordinarily good. *Bouillabaisse*, the rich saffron-flavored Mediterranean fish stew, is an exception to this, but most of the other fish are grilled or poached and served with classic sauces such as *Bearnaise* and *Hollandaise*.

The *loup* (sea bass, which may well be the finest fish in the sea) *grillé aux herbes de Provence* is stuffed with fennel, bay leaf, rosemary and thyme, charcoal grilled and served with a beaten butter and cream sauce. It is hard to beat, unless you try the *filets de Saint-Pierre* (John Dory) *a l'oselle* (in a cream sauce with sorrel).

But fish isn't everything at Mommoton. At this time of year there is also game, and all year round a number of tempting specialties. Two of the best are veal sweetbreads (*ris de veau*) braised in Sancerre wine with olives, and flamed veal kidneys (*rognons*) "Mommoton." These are sauteed in butter, flamed with Calvados to which cream and mushrooms are added, and served with apples.

There is a nice, if not overly wide, selection of good wines. The standbys are an excellent smoky Sancerre and wonderfully fruity new Beaujolais. If you like rosé, try the one from Bandol in Provence. The desserts are also good, especially the *crêpes flamed* with a secret mixture of five different liqueurs.

Mommoton, 79 Avenue de Neuilly, 92 Neuilly-sur-Seine. Reservations (624-12-56) are a good idea, especially at noon. Closed Sundays and in August. English spoken. 50 to 70 francs (\$9.10-\$12.75), depending on how much shellfish you put down, but including wine and service.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Here's how critics rate the new shows.

"The Gingerbread Lady," Neff Simon's latest play, which opened on Broadway at the Plymouth Theater, "won't hurt his reputation as a very funny man," Clive Barnes reported in The New York Times. "Yet this is a very funny play with a difference." Simon has "something serious in mind this time," says Jack Gaver of United Press International, the laugh lines are there, the critics say, but they "often come dipped in the vinegar of human frustrations." The play is a study of three failures: an alcoholic singer with a 17-year-old daughter, a vain woman of 40 whose husband has tired of her, and a male homosexual actor. The part of the singer is "magnificently played" by Maureen Stapleton, Barnes says. Betsy Von Fursenberg and Michael Lombard "score well" in the roles of the singer's two friends.

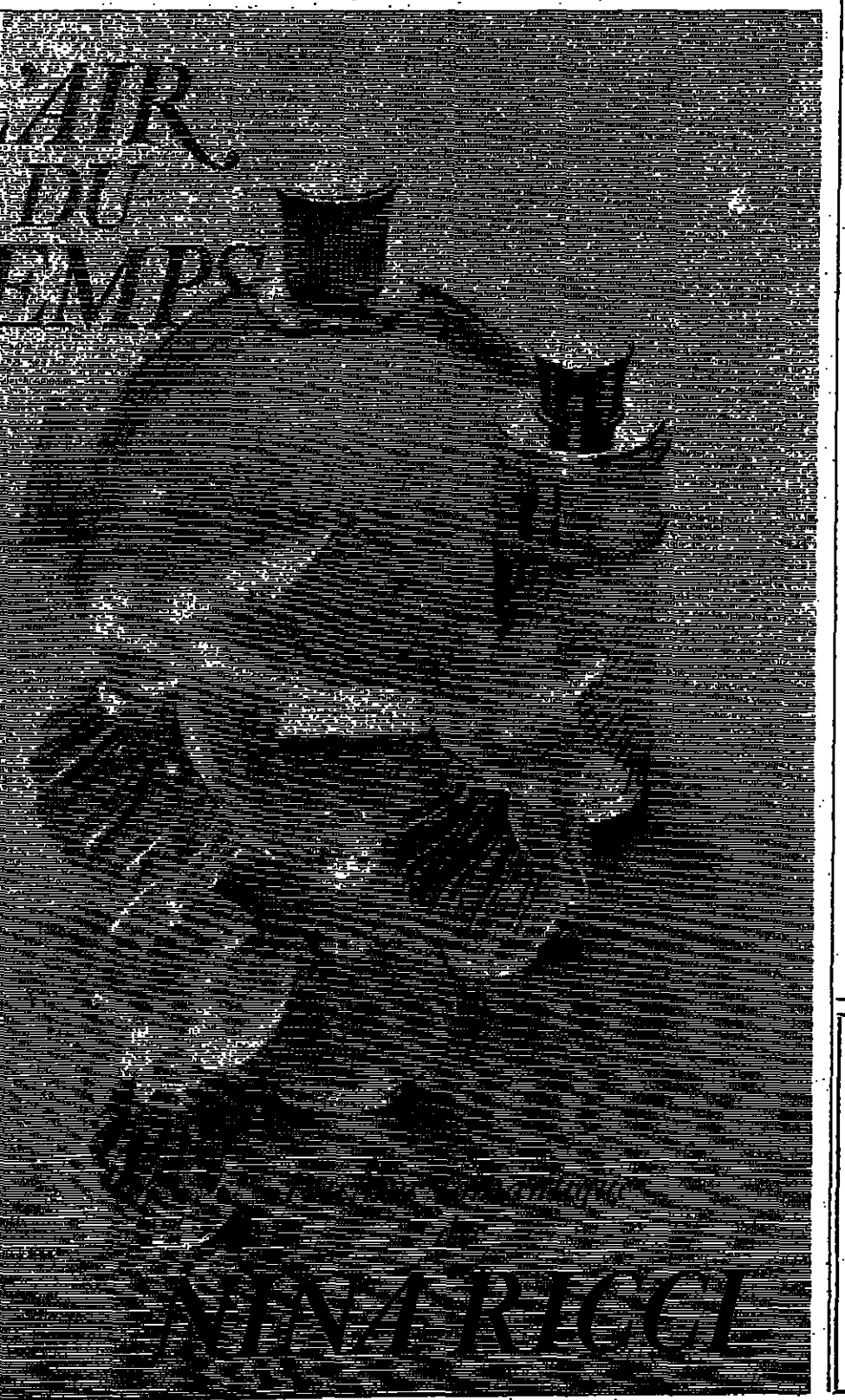
"Karet," a mime musical conceived by The Rubber Duck, directed by The Rubber Duck and Robert Kalin is "moderately distinguished" if you "close your eyes, forget The Rubber Duck and his ludicrous staging, and just go with the music," Clive Barnes said in The Times. Tom Constanten, Chicken Hatch of Country Joe and the Fish and, among others, Jerry Garcia of the Grateful Dead composed the music. Most of the singing is by Yolande Bevan. The show is being presented by the Chelsea Theater Center of Brooklyn at the Brooklyn Academy of Music through Dec. 20 when operations are likely to be suspended for the current season because of lack of funds.

"The Life and Times of J. Edgar White," a play by Edgar White being presented at the Theater de Lys by the American National Theater, "is fascinatingly bad," Clive Barnes says in The Times. "Edgar White's story is fine, and his characterizations of Smithness (Earle Hyman), his wife

(Brenda Spigner) and his friend ring out like truth in an echo-chamber. But the writing is oddly poor, oddly careless. . . . Yet there is talent here. And parts to act—parts so true in themselves that they actually transcend the writing. This is unusual." The play was also "very well staged by Alice Spak," according to The Times critic.

"The Last Pad," William Inge's latest play, presented by 4 A Productions at the 13th Street Theater, is set on death row and the three main characters (Tim Lewis, Warren Pincus, Jack Kiernan) are murderers about to be executed. "Another slice of the Inge landscape," writes Mel Gussow in The Times, "but without the intimacy, the small insights into human nature, and those little twists of humor that make the mundane seem self-satisfying." The major interest onstage, in Gussow's opinion, is Archie, the homosexual who has killed his mother and a grandmother, "amusingly" played by Warren Pincus.

"Greenwillow," a musical which had a short run on Broadway ten years ago, revived by the Equity Library Theater at the Master Theater, was well enough doing considering the natural limitations of a small stage, a tight budget and only piano accompaniment," reports Times man Barnes. "Billy Fuso's permanent setting was agreeable, and Clinton Atkinson's staging was direct, unfussy and to the point. 'Greenwillow' does not offer too many opportunities for the choreographer, but such opportunities as there are were well seized by Deborah Jowitz." The best and "by far the most assured" performance came from Mary Jo Catlett, the critic says. John High and Bernard Frawley were "admirable" as well. Music and lyrics were by Frank Loesser.



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Controlling World Population

An international team of experts has made a practical proposal for advancing the United Nations into a more meaningful role in the control of population growth. The mission, appointed by U Thant, believed the secretary-general already has authority under General Assembly and Economic and Social Council directives to establish a world population institute as a semi-autonomous body within the United Nations system.

The institute would coordinate research and training and serve as a catalyst in helping member nations with birth-control and family-planning projects linked to their economic development programs. It would also apply itself to long-range considerations for human welfare and possible strategies for coping with them.

National, traditional, religious and even racial considerations have curbed the work of United Nations agencies in population control, just as these factors have inhibited individual governments. Yet, every new study or projection grimly underscores the ticking-time-bomb character of the problem posed by galloping birth rates, not alone for struggling countries of limited resources but for mankind itself.

Accepting the Nobel Peace Prize in Norway last week for his mighty contribution to expanding food production in developing countries, Norman E. Borlaug used the oc-

casional sound a familiar warning and to put his own accomplishment in perspective. "We have only delayed the world food crisis for another 30 years," said Dr. Borlaug. "If the world population continues to increase at the same rate, we will destroy the species."

The United Nations is so clearly the best mechanism for tackling this problem that the case for it hardly needs to be made. A world population institute, functioning under the UN banner and drawing on resources of the specialized UN agencies, will not need to defend itself against the charge that it is an instrument of the white, the rich or the West, trying to maintain supremacy over the non-white, the poor, the Asians and the Africans.

David A. Morse, former head of the International Labor Organization and chairman of the team of experts, estimates the cost of launching the institute and carrying it through a five-year initial period at \$8 million. It would be hard to offer a better way to spend this modest sum than by carrying out a proposal that might save the world from the catastrophe that a doubled population in the year 2000 would represent.

It would also be hard to propose a finer, more practical way to equip the United Nations on its 25th anniversary for its second quarter-century of service to mankind.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Khrushchev's Memoirs

Publication of the last of four excerpts from the Khrushchev memoirs removes all but the faintest pro-forma doubt that the substance of the material, if not its precise form, is Nikita Sergeyevich's own. The blundered view of the big picture, the flashes of insight into daily detail, the visceral condemnation of Stalin's excesses, the unapologetic effort at self-vindication—elements like these make it plain that Life magazine (and Little, Brown in a book due out soon) have got hold of the first authentic insider's picture of life in and around the Kremlin. Inconsistencies in the text add the confirming proof of an old man's imperfect recall. The generally anti-Stalinist tenor of the memoirs suggests that the motive of the particular police-political faction that let them out of the Soviet Union was to discredit or deter further resurgence of neo-Stalinist tendencies now. At any rate, nothing in what has so far been published directly embarrasses any of the current Soviet leaders.

Khrushchev's remarks on the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 are in a way the most interesting, if only because they relate to an episode vital to Americans and, to an extent, verifiable by Americans, too. Not surprisingly, Khrushchev describes his own original motive in installing missiles as a step to

protect Cuba. From there, he understands, the prestige of each great power became involved. Whether citizens in either country should be more grateful at surviving than angered that their leaders had led them to the brink to satisfy the requirements of prestige, is a question he neither asks nor answers. In his judgment, the crisis ended with "a triumph of common sense... a triumph of Soviet foreign policy... a personal triumph." This is, of course, precisely the verdict which American policymakers rendered on their own performance. This has gone down as the beginning of wisdom about the cold war: The crisis came out in such a way that each side could claim victory, could claim that the prestige in whose pursuit it had tempted global destruction had in fact been gained.

What a telling comment it is on the smallness of the men who now run Russia that they keep Nikita Khrushchev imprisoned in his own country, forcing him to the indignity of collaborating with the secret police in order to tell his story abroad, preventing him from telling his story at home, and denying his obviously fervent plea to open the borders of the Soviet Union and give its citizens "a chance to find out for themselves what the world is like."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Nixon's Cabinet Switch

Mr. David Kennedy's replacement simply means that the time has come for the President drastically to modify his economic policies by sacrificing if necessary the imperative requirements of the struggle against inflation to those of a resumption of expansion. In other words, it is intended to go back to some extent to the theories which have always been supported by Democratic economists.

The President in so doing undoubtedly hopes to deprive the Democrats of a major argument in the election battle of 1972. The race to the White House has just begun a year beforehand.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Nixon's War Strategy

Has Vietnamization, the pretext for withdrawing American troops, proved so utterly impossible that a resumption of the fighting is needed to bring the American people to abandon their desire for a return of the "boys"? Has Mr. Nixon received evidence that North Vietnam is preparing to launch another offensive? In either case, his policy can only lead to a catastrophe.

If Mr. Nixon believes that his threats are likely to deter the Vietnamese from their possible plans, he still has not learned to know his adversaries. Standing on one's guard is one thing. Rekindling the fire is another.

—From *Paris-Normandie* (Rouen).

Protecting Diplomats

The safety of diplomats, like the prevention of aircraft hijacking, looks like becoming one of those intractable problems that

pad out the deliberations of international bodies. It is clearly impossible to protect all diplomats against determined groups in all situations. It is possible to protect some diplomats in some situations, but this is small consolation to the host government.

Diplomatic missions have enormously multiplied in size and number, and in any important political center there are thousands of people entitled to diplomatic privilege and protection.

The kidnappers exert their pressure specifically on the host government, and it may be equitable for the sending government to demand the burden of diplomatic protection for fewer representatives. Beyond that, an international convention could be drawn up by which governments would undertake not to give asylum either to kidnappers of diplomats or to hijackers.

—From *The Times* (London).

The Palestine Guerrillas

Palestinians are convinced the most likely settlement will include the creation of a puppet Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip that will lack the basic requirements of viability. They are alarmed by the fact that in the West Bank there is considerable support for such a state.

With the hands of the commando organizations full, they feel they are unable to reach other Palestinians in the West Bank and talk them out of supporting self-rule. If this state of affairs continues and the feared settlement finally takes shape, the commando organizations may go underground and resort to terror that will primarily be directed against Arab states, not Israel.

—From *the Daily Star* (Beirut).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 17, 1895

PARIS—"If the gossip of the salons of the upper ten thousand is to be believed," says the *Figaro*, "we shall soon see arise a curious fashion, which is winning its way in England, and which we shall lose no time in copying. I mean the custom of smoking cigarettes in which the tobacco is replaced by tea. It is the fashionable ladies on the other side who invented this new kind of sport to which they are devoted."

Fifty Years Ago

December 17, 1939

PARIS—One of the effects of the United States still remaining technically at war with Germany was illustrated at a diplomatic dinner here on Wednesday. Both Mr. Campbell Wallace, the American Ambassador, and Herr Meyer, the German Ambassador, were present. Herr Meyer asked the Chief of Protocol to present him to Mr. Wallace. Mr. Wallace, however, refused, explaining that as the United States is still at war with Germany he could hardly accept a presentation to a German diplomatic officer.



Shopping Season

The People Who Do No Wrong

By James Reston

MOSCOW—On the way into Moscow from Helsinki the other day, the Soviet flycatcher had climbed to 37,000 feet when a German in the middle cabin noticed that the lever on the emergency exit window where he was sitting was pushed up to "open." He rang for the stewardess, who called the steward, who summoned another officer, who examined the lever and smiled. "It is normal," he said, as if only an idiot could have raised the question in the first place.

At Russia! What is "normal" for her is not normal for anybody else. After a quarter of a century on the world stage, she is still apart, still living on a different political and intellectual level. It is not that she is remote or uncommunicative—God, how she talks—but simply that she insists, and almost seems to believe, that all the pointless miseries of the world are somebody else's fault.

Everything else seems to be changing in Moscow but this. The food is better, the shops are brighter, the traffic heavier, and Kallin Prospekt with its new gleaming skyscrapers looks like downtown Cleveland. But officials and newspapermen whistle the same old tune: What the Soviet Union wants is "normal" and anything contrary is "abnormal."

The Resilient Artists
For example, the new head of the foreign office press department, a quiet, pleasant man named Yuri Chernyakov who has had long experience in Washington, lectured me for half an hour about the publicity given by American correspondents in Moscow to the restless Soviet artists and writers who are trying to get some freedom of self-expression.

It was an unfriendly distortion of values, he insisted, to write about this very small clique of trouble-makers instead of concentrating on the positive progress of the Soviet government and the majority of the Soviet people. This, he said, was "abnormal," though he regarded it as quite "normal" that Soviet correspondents should muck-rake the United States, emphasize the intellectual opposition in America to the Vietnam war, and play up the Black Panthers and other dissident elements in the United States.

On a higher and more important level, it is clear that Soviet officials think of the present division of Germany, the present organization of Eastern Europe, and the present Soviet military and naval activities in the Arab states and the Mediterranean as "normal," while they regard the close ties of West Germany to the United States, the efforts to strengthen the North Atlantic Alliance, and Washington's military assistance to Israel as "abnormal" and even dangerous.

The Soviet Union, of course, has no monopoly on one-sided thinking. Washington thinks it is quite normal to have military bases in Turkey close to the Soviet border, and not only "abnormal" but unthinkable that Moscow should have a base or facility for its submarines in Cuba. But even so, officials here seem to regard the military status quo in the world as little more than a convenient halfway house from which they can expand their influence and power.

There is a fundamental difference in the two capitals look at the status quo. The United States looks at it as a reasonably safe live-and-let-live arrangement which will give the two sides time to adjust to one another and eventually lead to a general settlement of world

problems and the creation of a more stable and unified world.

In short, Washington does not think of the division of Europe, Germany, Korea, Vietnam or even China as a "normal" state of affairs, but merely as the safest possible accommodation for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, far from expanding its areas of power, Washington is withdrawing from Vietnam, reducing its commitments in Asia, and no longer talking about "rolling back" Soviet influence in Eastern Europe or even in the Mediterranean.

One has the impression in Moscow, however, that officials here do not think of the status quo as something stationary, something apart from their social and economic revolution. In fact, to their way of thinking, their economic and social revolution is a "normal" part of the status quo, while any effort by the West to promote democratic change in Eastern Europe or the Middle East is regarded as here as "abnormal" and a dangerous threat to the status quo and even to world peace.

This does not mean that they want to go back to the cold war, but it does mean that they show very little interest in moving toward a general settlement of world problems with the United States. They express a willingness to go on talking at Helsinki about limited agreements on the control of strategic weapons, but they are not hopeful that this will lead to vast savings on expenditures for military arms, and the world they see ahead at the end of the first year of the 70s is a divided world. This is what is "normal" for them, while for us it is "abnormal."

They Seem Satisfied

In fact, one has the impression that they are rather satisfied at the end of 1970 with the way things have been going for them in the last couple of years. They have eased the tensions with China along their eastern frontier. They have put down the threat of freedom in Czechoslovakia, and have stabilized all their western frontiers from the Baltic to the Balkans. They have established their power across the flow of oil from the Middle East to Western Europe, and have vastly increased their sea power, not only along the southern coast of the Mediterranean, but to all the major oceans of the world.

Now they are engaged in a major tactical move to attack the modern computer technology of Western Europe by offering the natural resources, particularly in natural gas, of the Soviet Union, and the vast potential markets of the U.S.S.R. to West Germany, Italy, France and Britain.

In short, they have apparently come to the conclusion that they have more to gain politically and economically by doing business with the West Germans than by leaving

Bonn under the dominant influence of the United States.

For those of us who had hoped that the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks, and the new easing of tensions between Bonn and Moscow, might lead to a major reduction in military budgets and eventually to a general settlement of the major world problems, this analysis of the Soviet mood, if accurate, is discouraging, but not hopeless.

They are not ready yet for general settlements. They want a divided world with limited and controllable contacts between their part and the rest. But they are not howling for blood either. They insist that they want a peaceful political settlement in the Middle East, and no confrontations with the United States. They feel that relations with Washington have deteriorated rather badly in the last year, and they are now openly critical and even venomous about President Nixon, but that's another story.

For the time being at least, one may disregard the equivalent of a North Vietnamese division in the far northeast of Cambodia, since these troops are very busy with Hanoi's gravely difficult supply problems. But that still leaves in South Vietnam—the 9th, the 7th, the 5th and the 1st.

Special Brigade
In addition to these four divisions, the enemy high command has scrambled together a pseudo-guerrilla unit known as the Phnom Long Brigade. The brigade is led by high Viet Cong officials who were stranded here by the invasion of the sanctuaries.

Add it all up. It would appear to be enough for the march on Phnom Penh to begin tomorrow morning. It is a clear sign of enemy weakness, in fact, that the North Vietnamese have instead chosen the less daring expedient of blocking the main routes that nourish the capital city.

Again, this paper, it looks as though this ought to be the end to strange Phnom Penh. Consider, for instance, the enemy's seizure of the high pass through the Elephant Mountains.

France Eyes Der Ostpolitik

A Watch on the Rhine

By James Goldborough

PARIS—France, if not enthusiastic over Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik, at least has publicly backed it from the beginning. "Gen. de Gaulle had too long urged a Russo-German reconciliation for his successors to reject it once it was under way."

Nevertheless, there always have been those skeptics who felt that this was one Gaullist intuition that might prove more difficult for France in application than in principle. There was the feeling that France could not sit back forever nodding benignly as a new era of Russo-German relations began.

Officially, however, France, along with West Germany's other Western allies, has done just that. For the present, there is the feeling that whatever the misgivings it is best not to air them while Brandt is in the midst of most difficult negotiations.

Privately it is another matter. Privately, it is explained, Ostpolitik largely has split official French opinion into two groups, what might be called the old school and the new school.

The old school still believes that France and Russia—like France and Britain—were turned into natural allies by the creation of modern Germany under Bismarck. Whatever had been the past rivalries and wars, Bismarck changed that. France and Russia, therefore, form a "natural" alliance, and any alliance between Germany and Russia is unnatural.

The old school is most concerned about France being left alone to deal with Germany—as in 1870. Symbolically, Russia must be the Russia of 1914, gallantly attacking Germany in the east when Germany turns westward. The anathema of this school is the Russo-German Rapallo Treaty of 1922 and the "Pact of Steel" in 1939.

A New Ball Game
The new school, more Gaullist, holds that the generalized European wars are over and that the old military arguments no longer apply. Neither Germany nor Russia has designs on Western Europe, it is explained. France and Germany live together with a friendship treaty and inside the Common Market. A Russo-German treaty is no longer the diplomatic disaster for France it once was.

But this does not mean that the new school is totally enthusiastic about Ostpolitik either. The new school thinks rather that Ostpolitik is good to the extent that it promotes détente, which is good for everybody, but bad to the extent that it is not Westpolitik. In this, French thinking approaches that of Ostpolitik critics like Dean Acheson, who think that Willy Brandt is rushing headlong toward Moscow and forgetting his friends in the West.

Mr. Brandt is extremely sensitive to this charge, and lately has been trying to show that if anything he is more Western than before. He has repeated it in the press, and his foreign minister repeats it in Brussels.

The crux of the difference between the German and French

approaches is that the French think strong "bloc" approval is taken without offending bloc, while the Germans think it can be all things to all people—strengthen the Common Market and NATO in the West and launch their Ostpolitik.

If one is tempted to ask Russians don't bring pre-emptive strikes to a halt to slow down development Common Market or NATO answer is simply that it is not on the French dot them.

What is the real French Ostpolitik? It is that France has dominated Europe to no longer do so; that Gaullism, so long dormant, that if militarism is in Europe, then a force may not be the equal of industry and German industry dominates.

The French have few about how much economy they stand to gain from trade with the East. But it is Germany, with its might, stands to gain in the new ties.

Closest to Brits

These considerations are mental in France's decision to Britain into the Common Market. Despite everything, France is closer to Britain than to European countries. It is here that Britain, like country with an ancient history, can be counted on with France on the one hand against more modern countries like Germany and Italy. For Britain will stand together the supra-nationalists. French official puts it: "you be supra-nationalist, the Queen of England at times!"

Thus the traditional in Germany lingers. And, it is interesting to see Pietro Quaroni, former Ambassador to London, B and Moscow, wrote once he felt Franco-British operation was excluded by German question still. France and for that reason must "remain in French hands, without a doubt. To join with NATO would be limitation."

And only last week retired Gen. Antoine Beaufort, France's quitting the NATO command was because Germany's influence NATO was now free France was "playing the game," wrote the general.

Defense Minister Mr. could barely conceal his this month's National De view. "A Europe that large part animated by will be animated by other Mr. Debré."

Or again: "If France, coalition, association of direct," wrote the defense "it risks subordination—its appearance."

Biting on a Bullet

By Joseph Alsop

This cuts Route 4, which links the capital with its ocean port, Kompong Som. Yet it would be murder to hurl unlimited Cambodian battalions, with no experience in jungle fighting, against the jungle-hardened troops of the North Vietnamese 1st Division now holding the critical heavily jungled pass.

He Won't Oblige

When Gen. Lon Nol speaks of "biting on a bullet," he probably means that he has no intention of expanding his main forces, needed to defend Phnom Penh, in the manner invited by the enemy in the Elephant Mountains and elsewhere. Unfortunately for Hanoi, however, Phnom Penh can easily be supplied by ships coming up the Mekong River instead of by the road from Kompong Som. And the Cambodians, South Vietnamese and indeed Americans are determined to keep the river route open.

The enemy has in truth chosen a weak strategy, with the large hole in it above-described, because

he is basically weak. The of the North Vietnamese has deteriorated sharply fearfully under-strength—undoubtedly.

With the dry season, thousands of reinforcements have expected to come. Laos trails. Yet even lack of any shadow of a situation will make it a business for the North V to attack across the on surrounding Phnom Penh the brutal pounding of heavy air the air unit against them.

Undoubtedly there is times ahead for the Cambodians. There are some hard now. But if Cambodia get this dry season without a decisive blow—as seen likely—very hard times begin for Hanoi's men. Heavily outnumbered by better trained, and better equipped, the time for C offensives will come.

led U.S. Treasury Gets Salesman

By David S. Silk

(NYT)—President Nixon's decision to replace Henry David M. Kissinger with Alexander Haig Jr. as U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, came as a surprise—especially to those in the Treasury.

Secretary Charles E. Schultze said he did not hear of it until it was announced.

Mr. Schultze said he did not attempt to dissuade the president's decision, but he did attempt to start clearing the air.

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News Analysis

The budget deficit he may incur in fiscal 1972—at this point, it looks like \$15 billion or more.

Kennedy Had Same Problem

The Nixon position is similar to what the Kennedy administration faced in 1963: A federal budget in deficit with the economy underemployed and sluggish.

The way to reduce the deficit was to press for a stimulative fiscal policy.

That was precisely what the new economic—and the \$13 billion tax cut of 1964—was all about.

The astonishing result was that, where the federal deficit (on the old, administrative budget basis) was \$2.2 billion in fiscal 1964, the deficit for fiscal 1965 was reduced to \$3.4 billion.

The reason was that the massive tax cut sparked a strong economic expansion that brought in higher tax revenues—despite lower tax rates.

But the Nixon administration

What Mr. Connelly Can Sell

What will sell the conservatives is not likely to be the learned economist's explanation of the mysteries of a theoretical "full employment surplus" in the budget (with actual deficits), but rather, a fellow conservative's explanation of the hard political facts of life.

It is quite possible that, in the absence of strong enough resistance from administration economic types, chairman Arthur F. Burns of the Federal Reserve Board might provide a less stimulative monetary policy than the President really wants.

Mr. Connelly could help to fight for a stronger push.

He certainly has more than will—potential allies in Congress, such as Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Indeed, Rep. Patman immediately declared that he hoped the Connelly appointment would mean a move to lower interest rates and an easier monetary policy.

Slump Cuts Spending Plans

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT)—An American Airlines executive said yesterday that the continuing slump in air travel was prompting the nation's airlines to review orders for large jet airplanes, creating a situation that may add further to the industry's problems.

Donald Lloyd-Jones, senior vice-president-finance, said his company had not delayed delivery of any new planes. But he estimated that the trunk airline industry might have postponed delivery of 15 wide-body jets scheduled for delivery in 1971 and 1972.

United Air Lines, for one, subsequently acknowledged it delayed delivery on 18 of the Boeing 747s it had on order.

The 11 U.S. trunk (long-haul) airlines had decided to postpone \$336 million worth of previously planned capital expenditures for aircraft and ground facilities over the next two years, Mr. Lloyd-Jones said.

Former Estimates

In 1968, before traffic began to slide, he said, they contemplated capital expenditures of \$2,235 billion in 1971 and \$2,448 billion in 1972. Now, he said, projected expenditures in 1971 were \$1.71 billion and in 1972, \$1.78 billion.

Over the two years, under the figures he outlined, there would be a slight increase in spending for ground facilities, but \$1.84 billion less would be spent on aircraft.

In many cases, airlines have proceeded with plans to acquire new aircraft through leasing arrangements.

Mr. Lloyd-Jones said it was his understanding that up to 15 "firm orders" for wide-body jets—apparently Boeing 747s, McDonnell Douglas DC-10s and Lockheed 1011s—were being renegotiated to permit later deliveries.

Under original schedules, 38 of the large jets were for delivery in 1971.

Bundesbank Calls Anti-Speculative Moves a Success

FRANKFURT, Dec. 16 (UPI)—The Bundesbank's central council held its last meeting before Christmas today and expressed satisfaction with the measures already taken to counteract the flow of foreign money into the country.

Central bank president Karl Klasen said that the bank's assumption that the 0.5-point drop in the bank rate two weeks ago, to 6 percent, would stop the foreign currency flood, had been borne out.

He said about 100 million Deutsche Marks (\$37.32 million) worth of currency came into the country from abroad in the first half of December.

Before the cut in the bank rate the inflow amounted at times to 1 billion DM daily as foreigners rushed to reap dividends from the interest rate, which was higher than generally obtainable abroad.

Accord Is Termed Unique

Out-of-Court SEC Settlement Signed on Parvin-Dohrmann

By Paul E. Steiger

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16.—A complex out-of-court settlement signed yesterday in New York calls for seven defendants in the celebrated Parvin-Dohrmann securities fraud case to put stock worth about \$1 million into a trust fund for other Parvin-Dohrmann investors.

At the same time, however, it permits them to keep about \$3.8 million in cash already paid them by Harold Butler, former chairman of Denny's Restaurants Inc., giving each of the seven a significant profit.

In the settlement, described as unique in the annals of securities law, the seven consented—without admitting guilt—to injunctions barring them from future securities law violations and from any future role in the company.

They dropped all claim to payment on some \$9.4 million in notes from Mr. Butler, another defendant in the suit.

The settlement was with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which filed suit in 1969.

The seven defendants are Edward Torres, who managed Parvin-Dohrmann's three casinos in Las Vegas; Sidney Kornak, prominent lawyer and labor relations consultant; his brother Marshall, a Chicago politician; and Gerald Nathan and Saul Herzfeld, brothers who are New York businessmen and investors.

SEC Results

SEC litigation resulted in suspension of trading in Parvin-Dohrmann stock last year, the ouster of Chicago entrepreneur Delbert W. Coleman as the company's chairman and chief executive, and charges of influence peddling and perjury involving Washington lobbyist Nathan Voloshin and Martin Swager, former chief aide to House Speaker John W. McCormack. Still unsettled are numerous private suits.

Judgments have not yet been entered against defendants Albert B. Parvin, a founder of the firm bearing his name and Mr. Voloshin.

The SEC suit charged Mr. Coleman and other defendants with manipulating the price of the stock and scheming to unload it at an inflated price.

The defendants were all parties to a special private purchase of 88,000 shares at \$15 a share by Mr. Butler in connection with a plan—later aborted—for Denny's to acquire Parvin-Dohrmann.

The SEC charged that this deal, at a price about 50 percent higher than the market price of the stock, favored the seven selling shareholders over the public shareholders.

Seeking Disgorgement

The commission was seeking disgorgement by the seven of what it called these "ill-gotten gains."

Mr. Butler charged the seven had duped him and demanded rescission of the deal. The seven sellers, in turn, denied any wrongdoing and contended they were entitled to full payment from Mr. Butler.

Under the settlement, the seven get to keep \$43 a share which Mr. Butler gave them as a down payment and Mr. Butler renounces any claim to their shares.

In turn, each of the seven agrees to turn over to a court-appointed trustee some of its stock for a combined total of 41,500 shares.

Who Can Buy

The seven are required to sell their remaining shares within a year and ten days. They must get prior court approval if they sell their stock other than in the open market without designating the buyer.

The 41,500 shares assigned to the trustee include 1,500 shares which are to go for his expenses. The remaining 40,000 shares are to be distributed to some of the people who were shareholders of Parvin-Dohrmann on July 10, 1969, the day the deal with Mr. Butler was consummated.

The investors, entitled to share

Italy Exports Up, Trade Deficit Cut

ROME, Dec. 16 (AP)—Italian exports rose at a faster pace than imports in October for the first time in over a year, official figures showed today.

Exports totaled 776.3 billion lire (\$134 billion), up 23.5 percent over October, 1969. Imports went up 19.9 percent to 800.6 billion lire (\$128 billion). The

trade deficit was cut to 24.4 billion lire from 63.5 billion lire in October, 1969.

For the January-October period, imports totaled 7,622.5 billion lire (\$12.9 billion), up 20.9 percent. Exports rose 11.2 percent to 6,850.9 billion lire (\$10.96 billion). The ten-month deficit was \$21.6 billion lire, against 192.4 billion lire in the 1969 period.

Wages in EEC Jump 14 Percent

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Wages in Common Market countries will show an average increase of 14 percent this year, the highest rate since the community was founded in 1958, the Common Market Executive Commission said in its latest monthly economic bulletin.

The commission said Italy recorded the largest rise with 13 percent. West Germany followed with 15 percent and rises averaged 11 to 12 percent in other member countries.

The increase in productivity slowed, and the upward thrust of wages is reflected all the more in a rise in the cost of labor per unit of output, the commission said.

AT&T Profit Inches Ahead

Over Quarter

Revenue Gains Fall Short of Expectation

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—American Telephone and Telegraph reported today that earnings in the quarter to Nov. 30 inched ahead by 0.1 percent on a 6.5 percent gain in revenue.

AT&T chairman H.I. Romney noted that "the resurgence of strong revenue growth we anticipated earlier this year has not yet materialized." He added that costs remain high and that the Bell System's construction operations are continuing at record levels.

For the 12 months to Nov. 30, profits slipped 0.7 percent on a revenue gain of 8.5 percent.

Third Quarter 1970 1969

Revenue (millions) 16,876 15,545.4

Profits (millions) 2,175.5 2,194.8

Per Share 1.00 0.99

Company Reports

Dana Corp.

First Quarter 1971 1970

Revenue (millions) 13.6 13.1

Profits (millions) 3.91 10.2

Per Share 0.29 0.74

Kelsey-Hayes

First Quarter 1971 1970

Revenue (millions) 55.7 107.7

Profits (millions) 1.05 1.47

Per Share 0.36 0.50

National Service Industries

Third Quarter 1970 1969

Revenue (millions) 81.2 77.88

Profits (millions) 4.29 4.68

Per Share 0.33 0.30

Supermarkets General

Third Quarter 1970 1969

Revenue (millions) 201.43 163.73

Profits (millions) 2.17 1.72

Per Share 0.54 0.43

Sine Month

Revenue (millions) 585.07 468.5

Profits (millions) 4.96 4.01

Per Share 1.24 1.00

Budge Again

About to Join IDS Funds

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Homer H. Budge, departing chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, is again on the brink of becoming president of the mutual funds managed by Investors Diversified Services Inc.

The board of the six funds were to have met yesterday to elect him. It has been learned, but called off their meeting when some IDS officials expressed concern that the hiring of Mr. Budge, while he was still SEC chairman, would raise a storm of criticism.

Mr. Budge's resignation will be effective with the adjournment of the present session of Congress, not later than Jan. 3.

Mr. Budge considered taking the same position with the fund group a year and a half ago. When the word of the talks, going on at the same time that Mr. Budge was negotiating over fund regulatory legislation, leaked out, there was criticism.

The next regular meeting of the IDS-managed funds' boards is set for Jan. 14, and Mr. Budge is expected to be named president then. He would replace Harold K. Bradford, who is retiring.

Mr. Budge was reported to have discussed the fund job with Mr. Bradford earlier this month.

House Unit Clears Measure

On Penn Central Loan Aid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—The House Commerce Committee today approved legislation designed to provide the Penn Central Railroad with a \$125 million loan guarantee to keep it running at least through March 31.

The Senate Commerce Committee met on the legislation this morning but did not complete action and will meet later in the week to discuss possible amendments to the bill.

Under the bill, the Penn Central would have 15 years to pay off any government-guaranteed loan, in order to give the railroad time to market its trustee certificates.

The House Committee adopted an amendment which would give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to take over the railroad in case it defaults on the loan.

A Senate committee spokesman

Advent of TVA

May Add 5.5% to Belgian Prices

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16 (AP).—Retail prices will rise by at least 5.5 percent in Belgium next year, according to Brussels University economists, in the face of the country's planned Jan. 1 introduction of the value-added tax (TVA).

Italy will be the last of the Common Market countries to apply the TVA system—a year after Belgium.

So far, the government has only predicted a "mechanical" tax increase of 2 percent and warned it would act strongly to check price rises.

The economists said their forecast only took into account predictable factors. There were other unknown factors, they noted.

Customer Default May Cost Silver Dealer \$4 Million

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Johnson Matthey and Co., one of the world's largest silver dealers, announced tonight it stands to lose \$3 to \$4 million (\$7.2 to \$9.6 million) next year because a major customer probably cannot pay its bills.

Neither the customer's name nor nationality were identified.

Johnson Matthey is one of five merchant banks that meet daily to fix the price of bullion silver.

The unnamed customer had bought silver from Johnson Matthey for years and always paid its bills before, the announcement said. The customer had received the silver, it continued, but probably would not be able to pay for it.

The announcement was released after the close of business hours and Johnson Matthey executives were not available for comment.

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Most Losses on NYSE

Erased in Late Buying

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Last minute bargain hunters helped prices on the New York Stock Exchange finish almost in the plus column after a weak start today.

For most of the day, prices declined in listless trading. But in the last hour and a half, they recovered on sharply accelerated buying.

Some analysts attributed the late upsurge to institutional buying following this week's pause for consolidation, which some called surprisingly mild.

The Dow Jones industrial average, after almost a 5 point drop early in the day, closed fractionally lower at 819.07, down 0.55.

The NYSE index actually managed a token gain of 0.06 to close at 45.79.

Volume rose to 14.24 million shares from yesterday's 13.42 million shares.

The big loser was Memorex, which had been delayed nearly all day and finally opened down 14 points at 55. It was the second most active issue, closing at 59 3/4, off 9 1/4.

The computer sector again came under some early heavy selling pressure following yesterday's 9-point plunge by Memorex when it restated its nine month results.

But some analysts contended the softness came from comments that peripheral equipment makers will face a harder time under marketing pressure from giant IBM, which added 2 at 313.

Telex dropped 1/2 to 17 1/4 at the head of the active list on volume of 1.14 million shares, or triple that of runner-up Memorex.

Oil was another group that erased most of their losses. Standard Oil of New Jersey, fifth on the active list, was down 1/4 to 70. Its largely-owned subsidiary Creole Petroleum, the country's major foreign producer, lost 3/8 to 26 1/2.

Chase Manhattan, down 3/8 at 49 1/8, was third most active. Other banks were also easier. Analysts said no climb in loan demand was the reason for the weakness.

H. J. Heinz dropped 1 3/4 to 36 1/4. It owns a large tuna packer and attributed the decline

Bolsa Chairman Quits

LONDON, Dec. 16 (UPI).—Sir Maurice Parsons is to quit the full-time chairmanship of the Bank of London and South America and prospective chairmanship of the merged Lloyds and Bolsa International Bank, due to ill health, Bolsa announced today.

George F. Taylor, Bolsa deputy chairman who was to retire in April, will take over until the Bolsa-Lloyds bank is in operation.

IOS Dividend Cut; Extra to Be Paid

TORONTO, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—Investors Overseas Services Management Ltd. today cut its quarterly dividend to 15 cents a share and declared an extra dividend of 56 cents, both payable Jan. 20 to holders of record Dec. 31.

The quarterly dividend rate was 20 cents for the last two quarters, prior to which it was 35 cents.

The extra dividend is from proceeds on the sale of the company's 51 percent interest in Fonditalia Management, IOS said.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE

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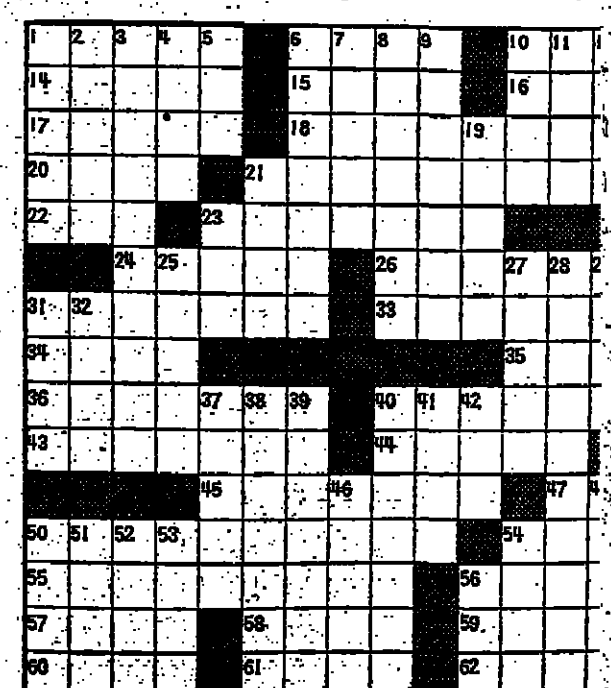
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

De Gaulle's Christian Story to Be Published

PARIS, Dec. 16 (R) The publisher of Gen de Gaulle's works is out a 29-year-old tale by the general for day season.

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